

Mr. Lincoln en route for Washington—
Speech at Cincinnati.

Mr. Lincoln having accepted the urgent invitation of the citizens of Cincinnati to visit that city on his journey to Washington, was received with intense enthusiasm, and escorted to the Burnet House, from the balcony of which he delivered the following speech, in response to an address of welcome by the Mayor:

Mr. Mayor and Ladies and Gentlemen:

Twenty-four hours ago at the Capital of Indiana, I said to myself, "I have never seen so many people assembled together in winter weather." I am no longer able to say that. But it is what might reasonably have been expected, that this great city of Cincinnati would thus acquit herself on such an occasion. My friends, I am entirely overwhelmed by the magnificence of the reception which has been given, I will not say to me, but to the President elect of the United States of America. [Cheers.] Most heartily do I thank you for it. I am reminded by the address of your worthy Mayor, that this reception is not given by any one political party; and even if I had not been so reminded by his Honor, I could not have failed to know the fact by the extent of the multitude I see before me. This is as it should be. It is as it should have been if Senator Douglas had been elected. It is as it should have been if Mr. Bell had been elected. It is as it should have been if Mr. Breckinridge had been chosen. As it should have been where any citizen of the United States is constitutionally elected President of the United States. [Cheers.] Allow me to say that I think what has occurred here to-day could not have occurred in any other country on the face of the globe, without the influence of the free institutions of our land. I hope that although we have some threatening national difficulties now, that while these free institutions shall continue to be the enjoyment of millions of the people of these United States, we will see repeated every four years what we now witness. [Cheers.] In a few short years I and every other individual man who is now living, shall pass away. I hope that our national difficulties will also pass away. I hope that we shall see in the streets of Cincinnati—good old Cincinnati—for centuries to come, once every four years, her people give such a reception as this to the constitutionally elected President of the whole United States. I hope you will all join in that reception, and invite your neighbors to participate in it. We will welcome them in the streets of every city in the Union; no matter where they are from—even from the far South—we shall extend them a cordial greeting and good will, our present difficulties happily forgotten and scattered to the winds forever. [Great Cheering.] I have spoken but once before this in Cincinnati. That was a year previous to the late Presidential election. On that occasion, with playful manner, but with sincere words, I addressed much of what I said to the Kentuckians. I gave my opinion that we, as Republicans, would ultimately beat them, as Democrats; but that they could postpone that result longer by nominating Stephen A. Douglas, than any other way. They did not in any true sense of the word nominate Douglas, and the result has come certainly as soon as I expected. I also told them how I expected they would be treated after they should have been beaten. I will now call, or recall, their attention to what I then said upon that subject. I then said, "You perhaps want to know what we will do with you, I will tell you, so far as I am authorized to speak for the Opposition, what we mean to do with you; we mean to treat you as near as we possible can as Washington Madison and Jefferson treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and in no way to interfere with your institutions, to abide by every compromise of the Constitution, and in word, coming back to the original proposition, to treat you so far as degenerated beings [if we have degenerated] may, according to the examples of those noble fathers, Washington, Madison and Jefferson. We mean to remember that you are as good as we. There is no difference between us, other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind always, that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people; or as we claim to have, and treat you accordingly."

Fellow-citizens of Cincinnati, friends and brethren may I call you in my new position—I see no occasion, and feel no inclination to retract a word of this. [Great applause.] If my words are not made good, the fault shall not be mine. Now friends and fellow-citizens of Ohio, who agree with him who now addresses you, have you ever entertained other sentiments than these for your brethren of Kentucky? [Cheers, and cries of "No no!"] I trust in a Divine Providence which has never deserted us, that we shall all again be brethren, forgetting all parties. I bid you farewell. [Long and continued applause.]

A COMPROMISE SPOILED.—It has already been stated that Georgia has given up the five New York vessels seized under color of its authority last week. We are not sorry to see our national complications reduced, but this surrender spoils a chance for a glorious compromise. How easy it would have been to settle the matter by letting Georgia keep four of the vessels, and returning the other to its owner—the Crittenden plan!—Ad.

The "Port Gibson Herald" wants to know "what the poor Indians will do when the Buffaloes are extinct." Indeed we can't tell. We are afraid they'll have to bear it.

If you are looking at a picture, you try to give it the advantage of a good light. Be as courteous to your fellow creatures as you are to a picture.

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

W. H. CAMPBELL, Editor & Proprietor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1861.

Personal Liberty Laws.

We publish in this issue the very able report of the majority of the Judiciary Committee sustaining the Constitutionality of the Personal Liberty Laws of this State. The majority report, it will be seen, not only insists that the laws are entirely constitutional, but also that they are highly necessary and should not be repealed or modified. The minority of the committee, Messrs. Lockwood of Wayne, and Atwood, of Ingham, take opposite ground, and argue that certain sections of the law are in conflict with the federal laws. They support their argument by extracts from private letters touching the subject, written by Judges Martin, Campbell and Christiancy. They report in favor of the passage of a bill to repeal sections two, three and four of the laws of 1855, and also in favor of the passage of a bill to amend the law of 1859.

We shall publish the minority report next week.

Counting the Electoral Votes.

The great event, that of counting the electoral votes, looked forward to with so much interest, took place on the 13th inst., in the presence of both houses of Congress, and one of the largest audiences which ever thronged the Capitol. After organization by Mr. Breckinridge, the tellers took their places and read aloud their votes, which were again announced by the Secretary of the Senate. This proceeding occupied some time and was rather monotonous, being relieved only by a general buzzard laugh at the reading of South Carolina's vote. The Democratic teller—Phelps—generally read the votes of the Republican States, and Trumbull, the Senate teller, read those of the Southern States. At the conclusion the latter took the vote as recorded and presenting himself in front of the Speaker's desk, announced the result. Mr. Breckinridge then arose and in a firm loud voice declared Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin as President and Vice President of the United States for four years from the fourth of March.

There was no demonstration on the dissolution of the joint session. The immense crowd quietly dispersed, and the Senate and House proceeded to business.

THE PALMETTO FLAG.—The first attempt of a vessel to enter a foreign port under the flag of the "Independent Republic of South Carolina" was made at Havana by a brigantine from Charleston. She sailed in past the Moro Castle with her "Palmetto" flying aloft. But immediately, by order of the officer in command of the fortress, she was brought to anchor under its guns, and kept there until the flag of the United States was displayed at her masthead, when she was permitted to proceed up the harbor. We wonder what they are going to do in Palmetto about this outrage upon their flag in a foreign port. This insult ought to be avenged forthwith. A newborn nationality cannot afford to permit its emblematic ensign to be thus dishonored.

DECLINED TO SERVE.—Thurlow Weed, who was appointed by the New York Legislature one of the Commissioners to Washington, in place of Addison Gardner, who refused to act, also declines the appointment. In his letter to Gov. Morgan, however, he expresses himself as sympathizing warmly in the movement. The Albany Statesman suggests that "it would not be pleasant for him to have the patient die on his hands."

THE PEACE CONFERENCE, which has been enlarged by delegates from Massachusetts and Maine, is said to have in consideration a plan to restore the compromise line, and that south of that line slavery shall be under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Court until new States are formed. No new territory is to be acquired without the consent of two thirds of the State forming the Union.

AT IT AGAIN.—South Carolina is reported as being much dissatisfied with the action of the Montgomery Congress. She threatens, indeed, that if Congress does not authorize and assist in an attack upon Fort Sumter, she will withdraw. It is believed that this threat will not be heeded, and that the quarrelsome little State will have a chance to secede again. Great is South Carolina!

The President has issued his proclamation for an extra meeting of the United States Senate at noon on the 4th of March. This is the usual course for the purpose of acting on the communications made by the new President.

The navy bill has passed the Senate with the amendment providing for the construction of seven sloops of war.

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Cass County Convention.

The Republican County Convention met at the Court House, in Cassopolis on Saturday last, and was called to order by W. H. Campbell, Chairman of County Committee. On motion, Joshua Lofland, Esq., was elected chairman, and Ira Brownell, Esq., Secretary.

On motion, the Chair appointed Chas. W. Clisbee, Emmons Buell and A. Garwood a committee to draft Resolutions.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of six delegates to represent this County in the State Convention which meets in Lansing on the 29th inst.

The following gentlemen were elected:—G. C. Jones, E. H. Jones, E. Shanahan, W. H. Campbell, Emmons Buell and W. W. McIlvaine.

The Committee on resolutions then appeared and submitted the following Resolutions:

Whereas, important events have been and are now transpiring within our Nation, whereby difficulties, real or unreal, have arisen between the different sections of the Union which demand from every Union and Liberty-loving citizen a distinct avowal of political principles, therefore, Resolved,

First, That the Republican Party of Cass County still adhere with unfaltering tenacity to the principles of the Chicago Platform, upon which Lincoln and Hamlin were nominated and elected. We believe those principles to be, even in this crisis, as sound, just and benign an exposition of the Constitution as when we advocated and voted for them; nor will we forsake this position either to appease the violence of secessionists, or to satisfy their Northern abettors.

Second, That the principles and policy of the Republican Party are in accordance, not only with the Constitution, but also with the civilization and spirit of the age; and are necessary to the future welfare of our beloved country; therefore it is our highest wisdom and duty to maintain our principles and policy at all hazards.

Third, The great question of this hour is, simply, whether or not peaceful, constitutional self-government shall be maintained and perpetuated or whether it shall be supplanted by a system of Mexican violence and anarchy; and therefore, we call upon our national legislators to stand by the Constitution, as it is, as our fathers framed and administered it, and as it will continue to exist through future ages of national greatness and prosperity.

Fourth, That while we are willing to use all fair and honorable means to maintain an unbroken Confederacy, we are utterly opposed to any concession of the vital principles of the Republican Party to appease the Southern States, because the events of the past few months prove that the great body of those States will peremptorily refuse to accept any measure of conciliation at all consistent with the conscientious convictions of Republicans, or with the self-respect of the Free States.

On motion, the resolutions were received and committee discharged.

On motion, the resolutions as read were unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.

JOSHUA LOFLAND, Ch'n.

IRA BROWNELL, Sec'y.

Kansas in the Union!

The President has signed the Kansas bill and that Territory is at last a State in the Union. The long warfare upon Freedom there, waged as it has been by the combined forces of Southern interest, political policy and Federal money and bayonets, has finally closed in a triumph of right that will entitle the noble combatants for Liberty there to the lasting thanks of all friends of Freedom throughout the world. No more ruthless crusade marks the history of the dark ages, than that from which the people of Kansas have just emerged; and no more unholy purposes ever stimulated oppression and wrong, than those which led to and sustained that long persecution. But it is over, and Freedom and Free government were vindicated, when the Executive, who has employed the purse and sword of the people to crush Kansas, was compelled to complete her triumph by signing the act making her a peer of the oldest and proudest of the sovereign States.

Following the President's message to Congress announcing that he had approved the Kansas bill, Mr. Conway, the Representative from that State, came forward, was sworn in and took his seat. The State Government will at once be assumed by the following officers, elected on the 6th of December, 1859, under the Wyandotte Constitution:

Governor J. CHARLES ROBINSON.

Lieut. Governor J. P. ROOT.

Secretary of State WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Treasurer WILLIAM THOLEN.

Auditor GEORGE HULLER.

Attorney General B. F. SIMPSON.

Supt. Public Instruction W. B. GRIFFITH.

Chief Justice THOMAS EWING, JR.

Associate Judges SAMUEL A. KINGMAN, L. D. BAILY.

The Legislature will probably be convened as soon as possible to inaugurate the new order of things and elect two U. S. Senators, who will be in Congress before the close of the present session on the 3d of March. Ex-Gov. Stanton, Mr. Parrott, late delegate, and Mr. Army, are prominent candidates.

The navy bill has passed the Senate with the amendment providing for the construction of seven sloops of war.

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From Lansing.

Special Correspondence of Cass Co. Republican.

LANSING, Feb. 16th, 1861.

The absorbing subject here for the last week has been the Commissioner question. Several days have been spent in the House of Representatives in reference to it, no definite conclusion has yet been reached. I am informed it is to be the first thing on hand in that body for next week, as its friends are anxious it should pass at once.

Now I have no doubt that your readers think it strange that Commissioners are not appointed, inasmuch as more than three-fourths of both branches of the Legislature favor the project.

Having thus expressed themselves by their votes in some form or other, and inasmuch as Gov. Bingham and Zee Chandler have both written and telegraphed here to have Commissioners appointed, even Gov. Chase, of Ohio, telegraphed last week urging their immediate appointment. Gov. Blair, although at first opposed, is now very anxious, and several leading Republican States have united in an invitation to us to join in the Commission, under this state of things it looks strange, passing strange to the people why it is not done. The simple truth is, Mr. Editor, we have too many smart men in the Legislature, (I mean, of course, in their own estimation,) men who if they cannot have the honor of originating a measure, however just it may be, are sure to oppose it, so there are several ways proposed to appoint Commissioners, and the friends of each faction oppose everything except their own measure. This apparently showing that the House is opposed to sending Commissioners, when in fact such is not the case. Your Senator and Representatives have been in favor of the measure from the beginning, because they believe it to be right, because they are in favor of the Union; because they are now and always have been in favor of making any sacrifice except their honor and their principles in order to preserve the Union; because they believe that the conclusions of that Convention are largely to influence the public mind, even perhaps to the disruption of political parties. It is for these reasons, in their opinion, the whole North ought to be represented; why she ought to have true-hearted and bold men there, men who will fearlessly demand the rights of the North, ably, yet firmly setting forth our grievances in the Union, never surrendering an inch to slavery beyond its present constitutional rights. If this is done the influence of that Convention will be in favor of the Constitution as it is thereby preserving intact the great and glorious principles of Republicanism.

It has been intimated here, as I doubt not elsewhere, that those who are in favor of the Convention are a little weak in the Spinal Column.

This expression can only find favor with weak minds, with those who are more fanatic than wise,—there is a call now for true men—men who have the interests of their Country at heart, and who are willing to labor, and to suffer if need be, to defend it from assaults without or from assaults within. No, the weak in the knee men, are those who endeavor to shirk present responsibilities, who are not willing to labor to restore the fraternal feeling that once existed in all parts of the country. They are those who to-day, are denouncing such men as Seward, Chase and Cassius M. Clay, charging them with weakness, and as being faithless to the principles of human liberty. These men find their counterparts in South Carolina and in all the seceding States, they are disunionists but don't know it. Clamorous for the union, indeed! but it must be union upon their terms, or none at all. In my opinion the times have no demand for such men, they are unequal to the crisis, their councils are not needed, and they must give way to wiser and better men.

The man or political party that is now opposing honest efforts to save this Government, consistent with principle and constitutional obligations, must in a very short time be inevitably submerged in the uncontrollable waves of popular indignation.

The examination of John McKinney is progressing before Justice LaRue. It is a naughty thing, this Treasury work, but it must be exposed.

JUSTICE.

The United States Treasury is shown to be in a bad state: The Secretary of the Treasury says, in a letter to Mr. Sherman, the liabilities due and to fall due before the 4th of March next are \$10,000,000. The accruing revenue will it is estimated, net about \$2,000,000, leaving \$8,000,000 to be borrowed. There is in the Treasury, subject to draft, a little more than \$50,000, while drafts to the amount of \$2,000,000 are unanswered. The short time to elapse before the close of the present session, renders it indispensable for the Secretary to advertise for a loan on the 13th or 14th instant.

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